

DEAD.
In this town, on the evening of the 30th inst., Hon. EDWARD B. DUDLEY, formerly Governor of North Carolina, in the 65th year of his age.
Some one better qualified by information and acquaintance with the subject, will not doubt pay that tribute to the memory of Governor Dudley so eminently due to his character and public services. We but know that when he ceased to breathe, a generous and high-souled gentleman passed away from among us; we can but know that he was ever and always an earnest liberal and untiring friend of public improvements in the State, and especially of those works which have contributed so much to the growth and prosperity of Wilmington. His best monument lies around us.
The flags of the shipping in port, and at other points in town, are displayed at half-mast, in token of respect to his memory. It will be seen that a meeting of citizens is called at 3 o'clock, this afternoon.
The funeral will take place from his late residence to-morrow afternoon at 8 o'clock. His remains will be interred in Oakdale Cemetery.—*Daily Journal 31st ult.*

Yesterday, on motion of George Davis, Esq., the Superior Court adjourned out of respect to the memory of Governor Dudley. Mr. Davis, on making the motion, and Judge Ellis, in adjourning the Court, spoke feelingly of the virtues and public services of the deceased.

The Town meeting called at the Commissioners' Hall, at 3 o'clock, P. M., was adjourned to the Court-House. It was large, and comprised many of those who best knew and most highly respected Mr. Dudley.—*Daily Journal Nov. 1st.*

Tribute of Respect.

In pursuance of a call by the Town Authorities, a large portion of the Citizens of Wilmington met in the Court House on Wednesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

On motion of Col. James T. Miller, the meeting was organized by calling the Mayor to the chair, and the appointment of Lucian Holmes, Esq., Secretary. The chairman, in a few appropriate remarks, explained the object of the meeting, and he to do honor to the memory of our deceased fellow citizen, Hon. E. B. Dudley, and to take the proper steps for the due celebration of his funeral obsequies. Joshua G. Wright, Esq., after an eloquent and feeling tribute to the memory of the deceased, moved the appointment, by the Chair, of a committee of five to prepare resolutions, and to take such action as they might deem necessary to carry out the objects of the meeting. The following gentlemen were appointed on this committee:—Dr. F. J. Hill, Joshua G. Wright, George Davis, Eli W. Hall, and T. J. Norcum, Esqrs. Pending the report of the committee, George Davis, Esq., Dr. F. J. Hill and Hon. John H. Bryan paid eloquent tributes of grateful remembrance to the private worth and eminent public services of the deceased. The committee on resolutions, through their Chairman, Joshua G. Wright, Esq., reported the following, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That in the lamented death of Hon. EDWARD B. DUDLEY, North Carolina has lost an able, tried and faithful public servant, and one of her most useful and valued citizens.

Resolved, That the people of Wilmington, among whom he lived, to whom he was best known, and who most profited by his exertions and generous services for the public good, do most appreciate his worth and deplore his loss. He was our benefactor and friend—in public as in private life. Pure and unalloyed, a loyal and high-minded gentleman, a good and true man, and while deeply lamenting his death, we will hold in affectionate remembrance his good example and his beautiful and useful life.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with his bereaved family in this, their great affliction, and offer to them the condolence of sincere and sorrowing friends.

Resolved, That this meeting recommend to the citizens, to suspend business after one o'clock to-morrow afternoon, as a tribute of respect to his memory, and that all do attend his funeral, and that the military of the town be requested to turn out on the occasion.

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed by the chair to select some suitable person to deliver a eulogy on the life and public services of the deceased, during the ensuing annual meeting of the stockholders of the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad Company.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the papers of the town, and the Chairman be requested to forward a copy of the foregoing resolutions to the family of Gov. Dudley.

In compliance with the fifth resolution, the Chairman appointed the following committee.—Dr. F. J. Hill, Dr. A. J. DeRosset, Jr., and Mauger London, Esq.

There being no other business before the meeting, on motion it adjourned. JOHN McRAE, Chairman.

LUCIAN HOLMES, Secretary.

Some people will make Judies of themselves if the slightest opportunity be offered, and for want of an offered opportunity they will labor very hard to make such opportunity. Mr. John F. Crampton, British Minister at Washington, is one of the class referred to. He has recently exhibited a genius, an aptitude, a natural facility for Judaism deserving of our notice, and challenging our admiration. Not content with acting in an ungentlemanly and undiplomatic manner in regard to the attempt to enlist within the jurisdiction of the United States recruits for the Foreign Legion in British pay, for which, if one half the facts be reliable as sworn to, he ought to be driven, not only from his position of Ambassador, but from the country itself, he now with the most unblushing effrontery turns accuser and calls the attention of the Cabinet of Washington to some pretended movements of some Irish Emigrant Society aiming to revolutionize Ireland, and so on; all of which is "my eye and Elizabeth Martin." These little spurts amount to nothing, and he knows it, and but for his astonishing insolence, he would know that he has no right to say a word on the subject, predicating what he does say upon a pretended discovery of a pretended secret circular. It might do very well for the British Postmaster General, Sir James Graham, we believe, to violate the sanctity of the mails in England, during the troubles in 1848-9, for the purpose of finding out, by the letters of Republican chiefs in England to the actors on the continent, the plans and expectations of the patriots, which the "Night Honorable" Sir James than betrayed to the banded despots; but Mr. Crampton must not expect the government of the United States to allow of anything of the kind, or take cognizance of information so surreptitiously obtained.

In the last number of "Household Words," by Dickens, there is an article headed "A Tight Little Island," the tight little island alluded to being Heligoland, a mere rock in the North Sea, forming the apex of a triangle, of which a line drawn between the mouths of the rivers Elbe and Weser forms the base. This little spot is held by England as a sort of sentry at the door of its neighbors, the German States, and is used as a depot for recruits from the States, although the laws of them all are directly opposed to the enrollment of their citizens in any such manner. It is a centre for illegality—for evasion of the municipal laws of the Continental States—a continued insult to them—a continued beacon for all violators of their laws and policy; and the writer in "Household Words" rejoices over the acuteness that plans so nice an arrangement. And yet the agents of England, and one of the most deeply implicated of them, assumes to talk to the United States. Ancient Carthage filled up her mercenary ranks with Numidian cavalry and slingers from the Balearic Isles. The modern Carthage may try the same thing, but the time is past when she can purchase men for her shambles or neighboring nation will submit to her insolence; least of all can she expect that attention will be paid to her whining or officious intermeddling. She, the great and avowed violator of international comity, must not lecture the United States, or anybody else.

As for the "Repeal Association" and all that sort of thing, they are mere humbugs—can effect nothing and ought to be abandoned. Slave-gammoning and

nonsense totally out of the range of American citizens, to be put down as improper for American citizens, as such, but altogether beyond the control or interference of John F. Crampton, or any such person, and not to be talked about by the agents of a government which has its filibustering depots on every rock and promontory throughout the world.

Prince Murat.
Joachim Murat married Napoleon's sister. Lucien Murat is Joachim Murat's son, consequently Napoleon's nephew and cousin to Louis Napoleon. As everybody knows, Murat, the elder, was made King of Naples by his august brother-in-law, to whom, in his fall, he proved untrue. Murat was deposed and the Bourbons restored. He made a wild attempt to reinstate himself, failed, and was shot in the courtyard of one of his former palaces.

Lucien Murat is a fat, roly-poly, middle-aged and round-bellied man, who lived for very many years at or near Bordentown, N. J., in the neighborhood of the residence of his uncle, Joseph Bonaparte, ex-King of Spain, then known as Count Surville.

The Philadelphia Bulletin brings forward some reminiscences of Murat, which render his rise into princelikehood certainly more amusing if not quite so astonishing as that of his cousin the Emperor. "Murat," as every body called him in Bordentown, had as little of the prince about him as could well be imagined, if we except a most princely contempt of all sorts of work or business, and a majestic neglect of all those little pecuniary obligations known as debts. He was generally out at the elbows, but somehow got along, while his uncle remained in this country. The departure of Joseph Bonaparte, if it did nothing else, certainly impaired the credit of Lucien Murat. He had almost forgotten to mention one of Murat's qualifications—he could drink "any given number of brandy toddies."

Well, the French revolution of '48 came along—Louis Napoleon was elected President and made himself Emperor of France. The jolly round-bellied man of Bordentown raised the means, some way or other, to go to France, and is now "His Highness," of some sort—has an allowance out of the Treasury, and ranks after the Imperial family but before everybody else. N. B.—He has shown himself a true cousin to the Emperor—he has forgotten all his "little bills."

The present King of Naples—one of the most imbecile and most infamous of the Bourbons—has given himself into all sorts of difficulties with his own subjects and with the allies; and as Louis Napoleon is the leading man in Europe, having made himself Emperor of France, Lucien Murat thinks it essential to the full restoration of Napoleonism that he should be made King of Naples in place of the unpopular Bourbon, more especially as his father Joachim Murat once occupied that position. He fancies himself the destined regenerator of Italy, who is to consolidate it into one power, and restore the golden age of Saturn throughout the Ausonian fields.

"Who'd a think it?"—who that, a few years ago, slapped the red-nosed man familiarly on the back, and asked him to "take something," (an invitation never refused,) could have dreamed of him as the regenerator of Italy. Truth is stranger than fiction—considerably truer, but Lucien Murat will not set the world on fire.

The Meeting To-Night.

A writer in the Herald of yesterday, over the signature of "A Citizen," regrets the call for a meeting which appeared originally in the Journal of Friday last. We think we know the feelings of the citizens at whose request that notice was inserted, and we believe that neither the correspondent of the Herald, nor any other person can more sincerely regret the necessity which is believed to exist for such a movement—a movement started in all honesty and sincerity for the express purpose of putting an end to a strict party government of town.—Had the former system been adhered to—had the tickets been formed of recent times as they had been for years previously, no such movement would have been necessary nor would have been resorted to. But it requires no argument to prove that such has not been the case;—that since the advent of the New Order, all outside of its precincts have also been outsiders in regard to the town—without voice or weight or power or say. The movement which the meeting at the Court House is called to initiate, is not a proscription movement. It aims simply to *proscribe proscription*. To put an end, if possible to the organized interference of an "order," of an exclusive character with town matters. It is not for us to say how our recent municipal elections have been proclaimed as K. N. triumphs—the facts are notorious. Nor can it be forgotten how recently the Herald, in which this communication appeared, rejoiced over what "Sam's boys" had done on such occasions.

Those citizens outside of the order simply want to break down the exclusion which the temporary ascendancy of K. N.-ism has brought about. They seek to arouse neither personal bitterness nor factious division. Among them will be found gentlemen who have heavy interests at stake—too heavy to be trifled with or sacrificed at the dictation of passion, or in obedience to the behests of faction. They seek, if possible, to put an end to both by putting an end to that system of exclusion which must inevitably result in heart-burnings and hard feelings. We think that it is possible, and that it can and will be accomplished. We ask for it the fair and candid consideration of our people. The movement bids fair to be pushed forward calmly and steadily, but with the firm determination to use every honorable means to attain success.—*Daily Journal 30th Oct.*

The Meeting Last Night.

The official report made by the Secretaries shows what was done at the Anti-Know Nothing Meeting held last evening at the Court House. Every person present will bear witness to its numbers and respectability as well to the spirit which animated it. Gotten up quietly, without excitement or parade, on an unfavorable and threatening night, with every prospect of rain, the turn-out was highly gratifying. It augured success; and it only remains for the movement thus initiated to be followed up in the same spirit and with proper energy, to render it irresistible. It is no exclusive, proscription, or strictly party move. It is the reverse. It is designed to do away with all such things. It is gotten up in opposition to all such things. It invites the co-operation of all who are willing to oppose the party or order which first introduced exclusion or proscription into our town affairs. It aims at no personal attacks or personal bitterness. It aims at establishing no permanent divisions among our citizens. Its object is to do away with such divisions by defeating the ascendancy of the party under whose auspices divisions were first introduced into our local matters.—*Daily Journal 31st inst.*

The Quarantine imposed at New York.

The quarantine imposed at New York on vessels from Baltimore and other cities on the Chesapeake, has just been repealed, from the belief, we suppose that all danger from the fever is at an end.

A destructive fire occurred in Sandford's Cotton Factory near Worcester, Mass., on the morning of the 30th ult. Loss estimated at \$50,000, mostly covered by insurance. One of the female operatives perished in the flames, and two others are reported to have been killed by jumping from the windows.

Anti-Know Nothing Town Meeting.

Pursuant to public notice, a large and respectable portion of the citizens of the Town of Wilmington, opposed to Know Nothingism, assembled in the Court House on Tuesday evening, 30th Oct., at 8 o'clock.

On motion of John A. Taylor, Esq., the meeting was organized by calling N. N. Nixon, Esq., to the chair, and appointing David E. Bunting and Joshua Walker, Secretaries.

Hon. Wm. S. Ashe being called upon, briefly but clearly explained the objects of the meeting.

On motion of James Fulton, a committee of five persons was appointed by the chair, to draw up resolutions, or prepare other business for the action of the meeting. The following gentlemen were appointed on said committee:—James Fulton, Wm. S. Ashe, Wm. C. Bennett, Miles Costin and P. M. Walker.

The committee having retired for consultation, the meeting was addressed through their absence by Messrs. John A. Taylor and George Houston, who responded to calls made upon them in animated and effective speeches.

The Committee having returned, presented through their chairman, Mr. Fulton, the following preamble and resolutions for the consideration of the meeting:

WHEREAS, It is deemed proper and expedient at the present time, to form an organization in this place for the purpose of effecting a change in our town government, and thereby excluding from our local affairs the baneful and proscription influence of a secret political association known as the Know Nothing order. Be it therefore

Resolved, That in order to effect this purpose, an Anti-Know Nothing Ticket for Commissioners of Town be brought forward, and that we give to such ticket our warmest support at the coming election, and invite the co-operation of every citizen who agrees with us in our opposition to Know Nothing rule.

Resolved, That a committee of eight be appointed by the chairman of this meeting, to select a ticket for Commissioners, confer with the gentlemen selected, and report to a subsequent meeting to be held at as early a date as practicable.

Resolved, That the chairman of this meeting appoint at his leisure and announce through the Journal a committee of twenty-one persons, whose duty it shall be to see to the full registration of the names of our citizens, so that none may lose their votes through negligence or inattention.

Previous to any vote being taken on the resolution, Dr. J. D. Bellamy addressed the meeting at some length and with much force and feeling, in favor of the movement set on foot by the meeting, showing its necessity, and how it had been forced upon the people.

After Dr. Bellamy had concluded, the vote was taken separately on the resolutions which were passed unanimously.

Eli W. Hall, Esq., made a few remarks in answer to a call made upon him, proposing to go into the subject more fully at a future meeting.

The chairman announced the names of the following gentlemen as constituting the committee appointed to report a ticket for Commissioners:—Dr. James F. McRae, Sr., Maj. John Walker, L. B. Huggins, John A. Taylor, R. Gill, Wm. L. Jacobs, George Houston and James Fulton.

On motion of Hon. Wm. S. Ashe, the chairman was added to the above committee.

On motion, the thanks of the meeting were tendered to the chairman, and secretaries—the proceedings requested to be published in the D. I. Journal, and, there being no other business before it, the meeting adjourned.

N. N. NIXON, Chairman.

D. E. BUNTING, } Secys.
JOSH. WALKER, }

A LARGE YIELD.

A friend in Sampson county has sent us the following account of the

"Product of a single Pumpkin vine, which grew this year on the farm of John L. Boyken, Esq., in Sampson County:

Number of pumpkins, 67; average weight, 20 pounds 11 ounces; aggregate weight, 1380 pounds of pumpkins. "Sam pumpkins" that. The seven largest weighed 25 pounds each.

33rd ANNUAL CONFERENCE.

The Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church in this State, will commence in Wilmington, on the 14th inst. From 100 to 120 clergymen are expected to be in attendance. The business sessions of the conference will, we learn, be held in the Court-House—for divine worship and preaching, in the various churches.

The American Organ, at Washington, has again changed hands. Mr. Burwell retires, and Samuel C. Bussey & Co., come in. For a flourishing paper it compares and twists about, and changes hands amazingly. The Organ looks sickly spite of its talk.

33rd ANNUAL CONFERENCE.

It would appear to have been finally decided that under the resolution of Congress, of February, 1855, by virtue of which Gen. Scott receives the brevet appointment of Lieut. General, he is entitled to extra pay and allowance; and that the resolution is retroactive in its operation from May 29th, 1847.

ARRIVAL OF THE GEORGE LAW.

Two Weeks Later from California.

NEW YORK, Oct. 30.—The steamer GEORGE LAW, from Aspinwall, with California dates to the 5th inst., arrived here this evening. She brings 550 passengers and \$1,670,000 in gold. She connected at the Isthmus with the steamer John L. Stephens, which brought down U. S. Senator Sumner in transit. The "J. L. S." passed the steamer Golden Gate on the 11th, and the Cortez on the 13th, both bound up.

The news from California is unimportant. All the election returns were in but had not been officially counted. The entire American ticket has been elected. Johnson for Governor has over 5,000 majority. The whole vote of the State amounts to 100,000. The Legislature is composed of 72 Americans, 39 Democrats and 2 Whigs. Hugh Murray, present chief justice, is re-elected.

The prohibitory law has been defeated by 6,000 majority.

Ex-Governor Foote, ex-Congressman Marshall, and Mr. Priten, were spoken of among the American candidates for Senator at the next election. Mr. Crin, General Dauser, Secretary of State, had left for the Atlantic States to claim a seat in the House of Representatives at the meeting of the next Congress.

A party of one hundred and twenty recruits left San Francisco in the Uncle Sam to join Walker's expedition, and another party was to go from Nevada. The agricultural fair has been attended by immense crowds.

More Indian murders have been committed in the upper part of the State, and the inhabitants have resolved to exterminate them.

The mining prospects are very flattering.

A large fire had occurred at Jamestown, involving a loss of \$75,000. The principal sufferers were Dr. Dodge, druggist, and Messrs. Denoway, Hoffmann and Butterfield, merchants; the masonic hall was also consumed.

Advices from Oregon announce the safety of Gov. Stevens.

The English steamer Bolivia had arrived at Panama with dates from Valparaiso to Sept. 14th, and from Callao to Sept. 25th. Ex-President Belzu came passenger on his way to the United States.

The dates from Australia are to the 20th of July.

Later from Rio Janeiro.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 28.—Advices from Rio Janeiro to the 16th ult. state that Coffee was active, and had an advancing tendency. The cholera had created a panic in Rio de Janeiro, and the State authorities to a revolution occurred in Montevideo on the 26th of August, and George was compelled to leave. Lamas had been made Provisional Governor, and the capital was being placed in a state of defence. Hopes, however, of a reconciliation were entertained, as Flores had proposed to renounce the Presidency, provided the Administration allowed it to be resumed by the Vice President.

Mr. Wise's Letter.

The following comment of a Democratic paper (the Dayton, Ohio, Empire), published in a non-alleviating State, are in marked contrast with the captious, and coarse unwarrantable objections of some of the Southern Know Nothing organs, especially in our own State. We do not charge them with so doing designedly, because we believe they act ignorantly and under the stress of violent partisan feeling; but it cannot be denied that their course indirectly gives "aid and comfort" to our enemies in the Northern States. On the other hand, it is with grateful feelings that we cite such articles as the following from honest and conservative Democratic papers like the Dayton Empire:

"We publish, in this paper, a letter from Hon. Henry A. Wise, of Virginia, in answer to an invitation from the Boston Abolition Committee to deliver a lecture in that city on the subject of slavery. This letter is severely criticised by some of the black Republican journals. They consider it very undignified and insulting in its tone, and affect to be greatly surprised that Mr. Wise should write such a letter.

"Our own opinion is, that Mr. Wise has replied in precisely the terms that these meddlesome Abolitionists deserve. It is not at all probable that they on the lecture idea that he would consent to lecture upon the subject proposed, and it will require a considerable degree of charity to believe that the invitation was not intended as a direct insult. Such it was, at all events. It was unnecessary and out of place, because Mr. Wise had recently proclaimed his sentiments upon the slavery question to the country, in various ways and on numerous occasions. It was insulting, because, had Mr. Wise gone to Boston to comply with the invitation, and taken one of his servants with him, the Abolitionists there would have stolen the negro in five minutes after he reached the city."

From the National Intelligencer.

Progress of Toleration.

The following paragraphs, from the last letter of our London correspondent, have attracted more than ordinary attention:

"The great novelty in London is the election of a Jew—Mr. Adolphus Salomons—to the high and important office of Lord Mayor, certainly the first person of that persuasion who has been appointed to that position.

"There is very evident opinion expressed that Baron Rothschild will be allowed to take his seat in the House of Commons during the next session of Parliament."

This involuntarily carries the reader's mind back to the middle and subsequent ages, when intolerance and prejudice towards the Jews ran into absolute barbarity.

It is not now considered, as in the days of Richard the First of England, so well portrayed in Scott's Ivanhoe, that "the company of a Jew can spread contamination." That was a period in which their boards were exorted from the Israelites both by princes and nobles, and when no less than four hours were required for the Jews to be expelled from the "racc pass over his body like the saws and harrows and axes of iron over the men of Rabbah, and of the cities of the children of Ammon." When Prince John, in the plenitude of his power and in the presence of belted knights and ladies fair at the tournament, found it difficult to repress the rudeness of Cedric the Saxon towards the father of the peerless Rebecca.

A French historian, referring to the commerce and industry of the fifteenth century, says:

"Objects of universal reprobation, and often exposed to terrible persecutions, the Jews still gained a great importance by their commercial superiority; and kings, who drew from them abundant contributions, protected them against the hatred of the people. These indefatigable speculators succeeded in introducing a remarkable regularity into their operations. It is to them that we owe the invention of bills of exchange."

And it might now be added that it is to the Jews that modern nations with bankrupt treasuries are indebted for the facilities of carrying on the game of war upon a grand scale.

The subjoined paragraph shows the value of perseverance:

"The election of David Salomons, Esq., on the 28th of September last, as Lord Mayor of London, is only remarkable from the fact that he is an Israelite, and is the first of that denomination who has filled the office. He was elected High Sheriff of London and Middlesex in 1835, and was the first Jew who ever held an elective public office in Great Britain.

"A Jew, however, is not a Jew, as he is not a Jew by birth, but by adoption, and he is not a Jew by adoption, but by the Jewish disabilities for Parliamentary qualifications; and, not succeeding in these endeavors by petition, for the purpose of testing the question he obtained the suffrages of the county of Kent at the same time that Baron Rothschild was elected to represent London with Lord John Russell Rothschild and Salomons were refused admission, as they declined the test of the oath, and were opposed to the test of the oath of the Speaker, appealed to the Court of the Queen's Bench, but the decision was against him. He possesses a large fortune, and is said to be a gentleman of fine talents.

Parties—How they Stand.

For years, says the Richmond Enquirer, the political skies have been lowering and stormy, and portentous of a disastrous future. Suddenly an unexpected cloud has passed off, the sun has returned, and all looks cheering and hopeful. At the very moment when we feared that sectional parties would be formed, that North and South would meet in hostile array, the very opposite of all this has happened. The audacious excesses of the infidel and agrarian Isms, have aroused the conservatism of the North into action. And behold, Maine and Pennsylvania are vying with Virginia and Georgia in deep utterance of their detestation and abhorrence of the common enemy. There are one people—one language, in thought, in interest, in religion, in sentiment, in feeling, in Europe, each in its own land, and County has its separate language, habits, customs and manner of thoughts. Here you cannot distinguish the citizen of Boston from the citizen of New Orleans. All speak English, and speak it well. All hold nearly the same opinion as to human rights, as to religion, law, government and morality. The Jew alone forms a distinct and separate class and party, and these have all been brought to the point of organizing themselves into a compact body. They are the party of the Opposition. The Democrats aided by the conservative Whigs of the North and of the South, and by all that is respectable and reliable, in Southern Know-Nothingism, constitute the party of the country and of the Administration. Instead, the party of the Opposition are the array of the most each other the destructives and the conservatives, the Infidels and the Christians, the Agrarians and the Respecters of Property, the licentious opponents of marriage and the upholders of that pure, sacred and holy institution. Oily-Gammon Seward, and Praxe-God Barebones Sumner, with their hosts, more vicious and raggled than those that Falstaff led in Shrewsbury, come how all this in a virtuous religious, moral or patriotic in the Union? We believe not. We think that the unexpected formation of new parties, of the Destructives versus the Conservatives, without regard to section, is the happiest event that has occurred to America since the Revolution. We venture to congratulate our readers that the SKIES are BRIGHT and BRIGHTENING!"

Still we must be prepared for the worst. The signs may be deceptive and fallacious. The clouds, and the storm may return, and the South may have to rely on her own resources and fight her own battle. Let her be prepared to do so.

YADKIN NAVIGATION COMPANY.

A meeting of the stockholders in this Company was held at Mockeys on the 20th inst. 78 shares, (a large majority of the individual stock subscribed,) were represented. Messrs. John A. Boyden and Tyre Glenn were elected Directors on a list of individuals. The State had previously appointed Messrs. Haireton, Kerr and Jones. It was ordered that the Governor be notified of the organization of the Company.

A steam boat company has also been formed and \$1800 subscribed to construct a light draft boat to run on the Yadkin as it shall be rendered navigable.

A BANKRUPT CITY.—The city of Philadelphia appears to be bankrupt, there being no funds in the treasury to pay the ordinary expenses of the courts, schools, and the salaries of the officials. In the Court that they must either get their pay from the city government, not the State, or the State must pay the salaries of the officers of the Court that received their salaries since June last.

The Pennsylvania says—"Mr. Wise's letter breaks up the abolition society, so ingeniously concocted, establishing a Boston forum for the trial of Virginia rights."

From California—Large Amount of Gold Coming.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 30.—The steamer Grenada has arrived from Havana, where she connected with the Eldorado, from Aspinwall, with the California mails of the 5th inst. The steamer George Law sailed on the 21st from Aspinwall, for New York, with nearly \$2,000,000 in gold.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY FAIR.

THE ANNUAL FAIR of the Cumberland Agricultural Society has again been opened to the 28th of November, at the 14th, as heretofore published. This society has been in consequence of other conflicting public meetings that are to be held upon the week first appointed. It will commence on the 28th of November and continue three days.

By order of the Executive Committee, P. McLEAN, Secy.

Oct. 13st.

The American Journal of the Medical Science for October has been issued by Messrs. Blanchard and Lea, of Philadelphia. It contains a number of valuable original communications, with reviews of medical works, and an excellent summary of the improvements and discoveries made in the medical sciences during the last three months. We extract the following notices, by D. J. Duigan, Surgeon, R. N., of some of the remarkable wounds inflicted in the recent bombardment of Sebastopol:

"1. *Shell Wounds.*—A seaman, knocked down by a fragment of a mortar shell, was picked up dead. The head was apparently swept from his shoulders, but there was no trace of hemorrhage. On dissection, his clothes, which were tightly jammed around the injured part, the head was found driven downward into the chest, carrying with it a great portion of blue shirt and red comforter. A small tuft of hair alone was visible at the bottom of a deep cavity. It was a regular intersuption.

"An officer of engineers had just entered the battery, when a 13-inch mortar shell fell close by him, exploding as it struck the ground. One thigh was blown into the air; the other, with its bones shattered throughout, but retaining its continuity by means of its integuments, was thrown around the back of his neck, and hung pliantly over the opposite shoulder, just as the arm of a child might lie in contact with its mother's neck. He lived for a few minutes.

"A shell was fired at a group, principally composed of sappers and miners. One was killed, his face having been shot away. Another was carried up to the first battery, badly wounded. On examination, it was found that half of the inferior maxilla of the dead man was driven into the roof of the second man's mouth.

"Two artillerymen stationed in the 8-gun battery in the advanced position, were sitting and conversing, when a shell exploded as it engaged their position. The head of one man was taken off, as if by an axe, above the neckcloth, the tie of which was undisturbed. The forearm of the other man must have lain in juxtaposition with his thigh, for both limbs were lopped off by the same blow, in a line corresponding with Pouchet's ligament. This man lay for about half an hour unregarded, his eyes staring, and his head kept sprinkling his face with water. The wound in both limbs was gagged. The muscles of the thigh were drawn out in long bands. There was no hemorrhage.

"2. *Wounds from Round Shot.*—These wounds are easily recognized at the first glance, as there is but little variety in the appearance they present. Most of the men killed by shot had their heads knocked away either completely or in part. However, some cases occurred where those large projectiles went through the body, and even through the upper part of the thigh, making orifices of entrance and exit.

"A bombardier, at one of the mortar batteries, while in the act of laying the mortar, was struck over the ribs by a spent shot, which had barely sufficient force to dislodge the parapet and drop into the covered way. As soon as the man was struck, he uttered a loud scream, and, as he fell, made a convulsive death-grasp, and seized the cap of the officer who was standing behind him. Death was instantaneous, although there was no mark nor breach of surface to show the site of the injury. Nothing could persuade his companions against the idea of his having been killed by a 'wind cut'.

"During the past winter, a shot ricocheted with great force over one of the parapets, carrying away the cap from a seaman's head. The man was a little stunned, but no further mischief ensued. When the cap was picked up, it contained a handful of hair, which had been shaved from the scalp by the shot. This would have been a 'poser' for the old wind cutters."

"3. *Bullet Wounds.*—Our advanced trenches being, in many places, within forty yards of the enemy, rifle pits, wounds of great severity were inflicted on both sides, as the force of the bullets was undiminished by distance. The orifices of exit caused by the conical balls more resemble shell wounds, in some instances, than a bullet aperture. In wounds about the head especially, I have seen nearly the whole of the parietal bone killed by a bullet, and the brain exposed.

"A soldier of the 33d was struck by a ball, which made six openings. It passed through the right thigh through the scrotum, and through the left thigh, where it escaped.

"The Russians used several kinds of bullets—one a solid conical ball, which belongs to the Liege rifle; another, of a larger size and conical form, hollow at the base, with a small pillar or nipple, standing in the cavity of its stem, and surrounded by thin plates. At the base, to guide the ball in its flight, there are two other smaller ones, modifications of this principle. The old round ball is also still employed. In some cases, two of those round bullets have been found connected by a transverse wire, like bar-shot.

"Grape Shot Wounds have been severe and numerous. The following was an interesting case: A soldier of one medical corps was struck in the arm by a grape shot, which destroyed the squamous portion of the temporal bone. The brain was flowing through the wound, the man breathing stertorously. The grape shot was supposed to be within the skull. It was subsequently found in his mouth at the base of the tongue, pressing against the epiglottis.

"Since the commencement of siege operations before Sebastopol, one medical officer has been killed, and two or three have been wounded. The first, Mr. O'Leary, assistant surgeon of the 68th